Embedding a torus in a sphere through a Riemannian cube

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Abstract: A torus is embedded in a sphere by a cubical cut in 3 dimensions given a prime manifold is expressed in finite radii by a Riemannian cube and a sphere of 2n+1 dimension exists as $n \to \infty$. Then, there is a certain number of tori of at least 1 Torus.

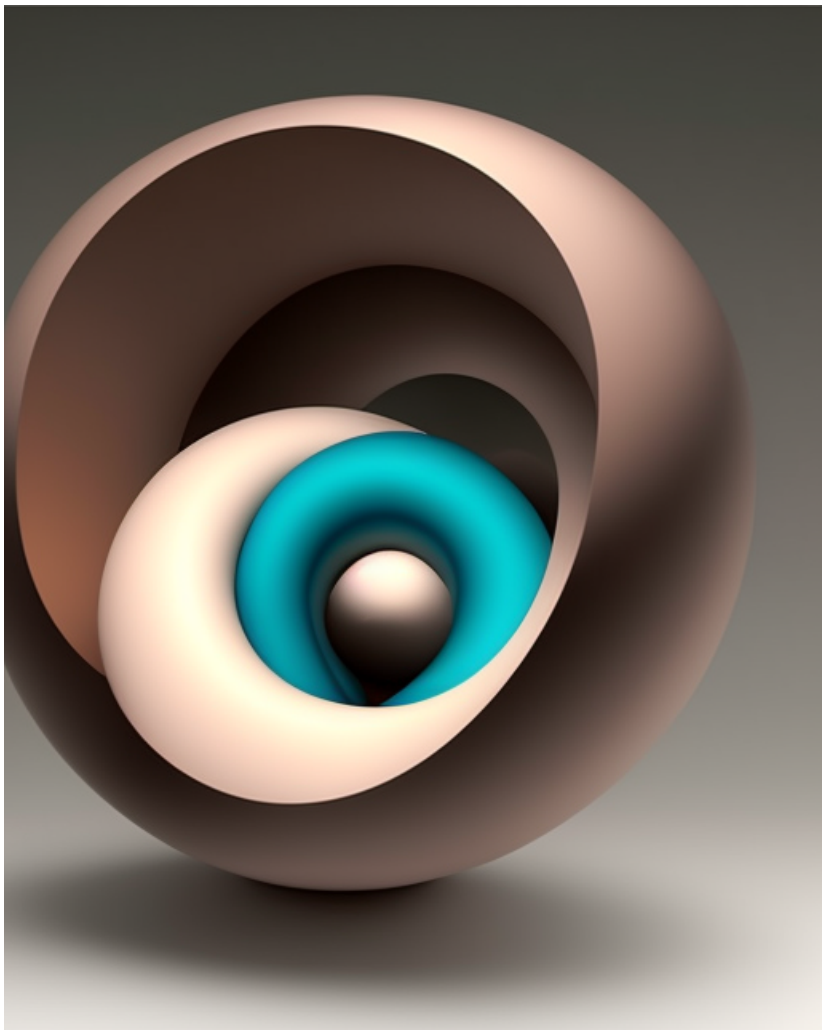


Photo of a torus stretched into a sphere of 4 dimensions scaled in 3.

Introduction: {X} was developed using mental math. That is, both situation 1 and 2. The goal is to embed a Tori of manifold $T \times X$ by a matrix
$V \times R\ by\ T \in M,\ the\ desired\ smooth\ manifold,\ into\ a\ general\ sphere.$ We show 2 situations that allow this development to be made.

Situation 1: The base is the first prime which describes the rotations of the Tori in $N_T = X_n - r$

$$X_1 = 2^{2(12)+1} + X_2 = -2^{2(9)+1} + X_3 = -6 \cdot 2^{2(8)+1} + X_4 = 5 \cdot 2^{2(6)+1} + X_5 = 10 \cdot 2^{2(3)+1} + X_6 = -2^{2(2)+1} - r =$$

Situation 2: All polynomial outputs of {T} are prime and develop the prime manifold for a circular arc.

$$\{A\} = \{a_1 = 2, a_2 = 5, a_3 = 38, a_4 = 223, a_5 = 34\},\ \{B\} = \{b_1 = -1, b_2 = -2, b_3 = 5, b_4 = -8, b_5 = 13\}$$

{T}:

$$x^2 + a_1 = 11$$
$$x^3 - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=2} x^n + b_1 = 17$$
$$x^4 - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=3} x^n + a_1 = 47$$
$$x^5 - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=4} x^n + a_2 = 131$$
$$x^6 - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=5} x^n + b_2 = 367$$
$$x^7 - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=6} x^n + a_2 = 1103$$
$$x^8 - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=7} x^n + a_3 = 3323$$
$$x^9 - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=8} x^n + b_3 = 9851$$
$$x^{10} - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=9} x^n + a_3 = 29567$$
$$x^{11} - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=10} x^n + a_4 = 88801$$
$$x^{12} - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=11} x^n + b_4 = 265717$$
$$x^{13} - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=12} x^n + a_4 = 797389$$
$$x^{14} - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=13} x^n + a_5 = 2391523$$
$$x^{15} - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=14} x^n + b_5 = 7174471$$
$$x^{16} - \Sigma_{n=2}^{i=15} x^n + a_5 = 21523399$$

Figure 1

Correlation of Situation 1 and Situation 2:

$\Sigma T + 200 = 32285917, where\ x = 3,$

$\Sigma\{N_T\} = \Sigma(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 + X_6) - r = 32285917,\ where\ r = 3\ of\ a\ circle$

$\Sigma T + 200 = \Sigma(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 + X_6) - r$

Combinations: Lets assert that a prime space is included geometrically. That is, between situations 1 and 2.

Definition. M finds a prime as a 3-manifold with uniqueness and composition that M = A#B, which asserts that either A or B is S^3, not less than an upper bound of S^{16} , which defines circular arcs of Tori {T1#T2}.

Definition. M is irreducible in that emptiness has the calculated composition that any sphere in M closes a bounded ball.

Theorem 1. If M was not compact, it would not be connected orientation but have flat fluidity. Then there is a unique curvature of decomposition in M into a connected sum of primes by {T}.

Statement. Let T be an open bounded Torus of radius 3 such that every connected fiber is a finite collection {T} of disjoint incompressible tori where M|T is astroidal and marks the orientation under the second prime 3 in the matrix V.

Proof. Draw a circle M_0 by removing multiple neighborhoods of M, then split annuli (A+B) to split M_0 into a solid Torus M_1. This means B is equal to 0 on $\{T\} \in (a, b)$. They are joined by (a#b) with sequential curvature by (2n+1) being only odd but 2n=200 locates a prime manifold as 2n-r=197, and is prime. So T is intersected by a prime integer in the manifold given intersection on $x \in r$. This is through the embedded torus in a sphere of Prime Manifold duality, where 2p= M_1/M_2. $(a)\ is\ reflected\ twice\ under\ r\ and\ \sum\{b\} = 7$, that is, 7 is prime and is counted before 11 in the prime chain and thus deleted in the neighborhood by the manifold.

$$\Sigma(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5 + X_6) \rightarrow scaler\ set\ \{N_{n(T)} = 1,\ -1,\ -6,\ 5,\ 10, -1\}$$

$\sum\{B_n\}$=$\sum\{N_{n(T)}\} - 1$. Thus the same prime manifold is deleted from its Neighborhood to embed a bundle in closed x terms for a maximum Tori dimension embedded in a sphere of 2n+1 dimension but with the radius returning even functionality $2n + 1 - 1 = 2n = E$.

Theorem 2. The Manifold is reducible $s^3 \times s^{16}$ under radii given that it is greater in multiplicity than $s^1 \times s^2\ or\ \Re P^3 \# \Re P^3$. If V is non-complex and a real rotational matrix with factors 2n+1, where a cube expresses a Torus embedded in a sphere of 4 dimensions represented in a scale of 3.

N_T →n=(12, 9, 8, 6, 3, 2), V_E=(2n+1) and rotates minor and major radii of the given Torus. Its uniqueness exists in T as prime. If S is located horizontally within M, M is noted as a sphere-bundle, or a semi-bundle. So the only allowance of existence is that M is smooth under S

and reducible where M_0 is bounded on $\sqrt{R1} - \sqrt{R2} - \sqrt{R3}$. So the three manifold find the metric on $s^2 \times s^3$, *and the primes of continuous value in that range are* $11,\ 13,\ 17 = p_{n(T)}$

This correlates the magnitude of the manifold given a certain number of tori to fit different radial dimensions.

Proof of Existence. This is once again developed from mental math and personal formulus.

The original data set:

X. $\sqrt{11} \approx 3 + \frac{101}{317} - \frac{1}{503}$, correct to 6 decimals
Y. $\sqrt{13} \approx 3 + \frac{157}{233} - \frac{29}{419} + \frac{1}{1051}$, correct to 5 decimals
Z. $\sqrt{17} \approx 4 + \frac{53}{433} + \frac{3}{4177} - \frac{1}{69127}$, correct to 8 decimals

All numbers in the fractional domain are prime aside from the scaler 1. The numerator is always smaller than the denominator holding $\sqrt{X} - \sqrt{Y} - \sqrt{Z}$ as extension of radii+1=(Max Draw). All descriptions are within a decent size magnitude enough with at most four terms to describe prime harmony continuously, which develop the prime manifold.

Theorem 3. One can embed a torus in a sphere of infinite odd dimension given primes in finite symmetry and the infinite odd radius of a cube manifold as 2n+1 continues for all $n \to \infty$.

$(A^{-1})S^3 = (B^{-1})S^3$, *so* $x \in (\Re + \aleph)$ *through smooth prime M of a finite radius of a Torus.*

Outer Proof: This is shown triangularly

I found a fraction that will approximate π to 22 digits after 3.

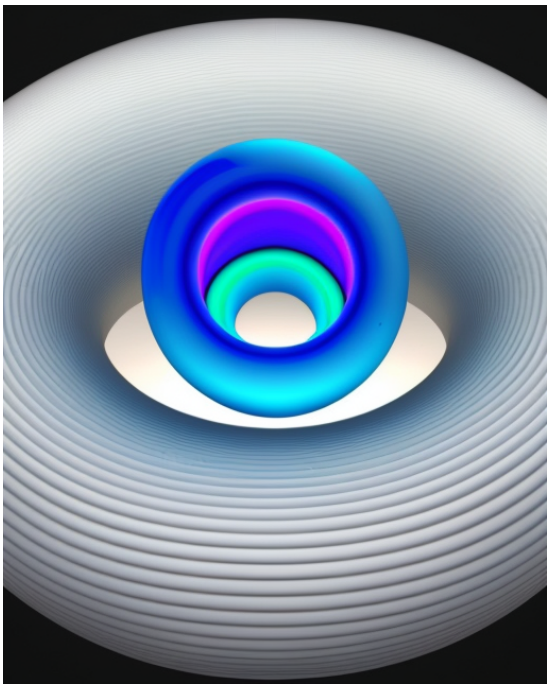
Prime numbers and π have distinct commonalities. One being that they are difficult to approximate in terms of the physical extension of their numeracy. The following gives a fraction that approximates π to 22 digits after 3.

$$\frac{3827332500117737435289783688587 7}{12182777725000000000000000000000} = \frac{M1}{M2}, 2 \times 11\ magnitude$$

$$\frac{M1}{M2} = 3\ .\ 1\ 4\ 1\ 5\ 9\ 2\ 6\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 8\ 9\ 7\ 9\ 3\ 2\ 3\ 8\ 4\ 6\ 2\ \overline{6}\ 049545590$$

The manifold finds a ball as the prime radius of the Tori reaches an equilibrium with an even semi-prime magnitude of circumference $M1,\ and$ diameter M2. Thus correlating the embedding tori sets MV~ on a sphere through a cubical sliced dimension. The π(ξ) function provides a rectangle of 2 width and 11 length that is contained on Torus curvature in cubical dimension $i = 17,\ or\ 17 - 11 = 6 = X - Y$, the two manifold that describes the magnitude of extension of π to integer 6 determined by π(ξ)=T1#T2.

As noted upon location of variables, 6 correlates the 6 sides of a cube while going from 4 dimensions of a sphere back to 3.



This photo describes the dimensional cut.

Sources:

The Knot Atlas, katlas.math.toronto.edu/caldermf/3manifolds/3manifolds.pdf Accessed 6 July 2023.